THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. R. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	28 00
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Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of your respective States to fix prices under the impressment laws, convened by order of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Montgomery, on the 20th ult., for mutual conference, with a view for uniformity of prices between the several States, and by a reduction of prices just to the government and the people, to sustain the credit of the country, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you on this important subject, and to appeal to you, who of all have it most in your power to bring about this desired result, to come to the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the aid of the Commissioners, and to the aid of your country upon this question, vital to her life, and to your own future interest and welfare.

It is your own government we ask you to sustain—your own cause we appeal to you to support—your own credit we wish you to uphold. But two things are required on your part to do this. One is to furnish your supplies to the government at low rates; the other, to invest your surplus money in government securities. But two things are necessary to bring the war to a successful close. Men and money. Men to fight our battles, and money to provide the means to support our armies in the field. The patriotism of the country has supplied the men, and we appeal to that same patriotism on the part of those at home cheerfully to supply the means.

It must be known to you that in proportion as the government expenses are reduced, so in proportion will its burdens upon you by taxation be reduced. To reduce its expenses you must give value to its currency, so that its purchasing power may be increased and the largest amount of surplus secured with the least amount of money. There are two ways to give value to our currency. The first is to diminish its volume; the second to have confidence in Government securities. Both these depend upon yourself.

There are two ways to diminish the volume of the currency. One is to furnish the Government with your surplus supplies at a low rate, the other to invest your surplus money in government securities. It must be plain to you that this will sustain the government credit, and that it is in your power to accomplish it. It must also be plain to you that this is to your own best interests, as you will then hold yourselves the government indebtedness which will be returned to you in interest upon her securities, and in your diminished burdens of taxation. But do you distrust the government securities? If you do, you distrust your own cause, and by so doing impede the progress of your independence.

Each one of your States was represented in the Convention, and the Commissioners, after the most mature consideration, determined upon a uniform schedule of maximum prices for the several States, reducing the average prices heretofore about one third, or perhaps slightly more. An extract from the closing remarks of the President will inform you of the spirit of the deliberations of the Convention:

"Never in all my experience in deliberative bodies have I seen manifested more harmony, more courtesy, and more conciliation between them and the Chair, than have been exhibited in your entire proceedings; and each member of the Convention has, with earnest and conscientious faithfulness, endeavored to discharge his duty to the government and the people.

"We have unitedly taken an advanced step in the reduction of prices by the establishment of a uniform maximum schedule to sustain the credit of the currency, the responsibility of which each one of us has deeply felt, but which necessity compelled us to take in the exigencies of the country.

"The people, I think, will appreciate our action, and approve what duty required and patriotism demanded; but whether approved by all or not, ours is the responsibility; and we leave it to the calm judgment of that public opinion which it goes out to meet and which, filled with a just appreciation of the success of our struggling cause, determine justly upon the measures which we have taken, financially, to maintain it."

Congress has provided that the expenses of the Government are to be paid in treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace; and free from taxation. These certificates are intended to reduce the volume of the currency, and are the most valuable means of payment offered by the government.

We cannot too strongly urge upon all creditors of the government, as a measure for their own interest, and to sustain the credit of the currency, to take these certificates for all surpluses beyond what their necessities may require in Treasury notes accumulating in the hands of the capitalists and others being invested in the purchase of the non-taxable six per cent. bonds, provided to be sold for the redemption of these notes, the currency will be reduced to the actual business wants of country, its credit restored, prices lowered, the expenses of the government economized, taxes diminished and the financial system realized in time of war such as we have been accustomed to in times of peace. May we not with reason, confidence and hope, appeal to each individual, and to all classes of the community, to unite in accomplishing this most desirable result.

As a part of this address, we append a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Commissioners, giving the most concise view of the condition of the government, and the exposition of the reasons which influenced the action of the Convention.

* * * * * * * * *

To the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury we can add nothing to the call upon the interests and patriotism of the people to come to the support of the Government in a measure of reform which we are attempting to inaugurate, and the success of which is so essential, if not indispensable, to the life of the Confederacy.

JOHN J. McRAY,
WILEY M. MASON,
U. B. WILKINSON, } Committee.

Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1864.

Having already published the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is useless to repeat it in this connection.—EDS. CON.

MR. FILLMORE.—In a letter, Mr. Fillmore says: The fact is, that I see no reasonable prospect of a restoration of this Union—the object nearest my heart—without a change of the avowed policy of this Administration; and I see no prospect of changing that policy but by a change of the Administration itself. Hence I am for a change, and I look upon the election of General McClellan as the last hope for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty: and this you may publish to the world as my views on the pending crisis. But I shall enter into no argument in support of my opinion.

Two citizens of the District of Columbia, tried and found guilty of uttering disloyal language while the rebels were menacing Washington, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

FOREIGN COTTON SUPPLY.—The Liverpool *Journal* of Sept. 10 speaks thus of the foreign cotton supply:

Leaving the American politics out of calculation, there remains the cotton question. We shall have large remittances to make to Egypt, Turkey, and India; but their amount will be no more than last year, if as much. We shall get very little more cotton from them, where we shall send them a much greater quantity of manufactures, and it is most likely that we shall pay them less for their cotton, while they will have to pay us more for our goods, as the margin between raw and manufactured cotton has been much wider this year than last.

Though our imports of cotton from China during the first six months of the year showed an increase of £2,776,000, our imports of tea and silk from the same source, fell off £1,800,000 while our shipments of cotton yarn, &c., goods showed an increase of nearly £600,000. The total increase in our imports of all kinds produce from Egypt and Turkey, during the same period was £8,500,000, and the total increase in our exports £2,500,000.

With the Brazils the increase is about the same on both sides of the account, showing a balance yet due to this country, if we are to derive any profit from our trade. With India the trade of the six months was as follows compared with the figures of 1862 and 1863:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1864,	£20,503,000	£9,000,000
1863,	14,200,000	7,550,000
1862,	8,176,000	6,976,000
Increase of 1864 over 1863,	6,303,000	2,450,000
Increase of 1863	6,024,000	583,000

Whatever else may be said of these figures, at all events they show that our trade is in no worse position than it was a year ago.

The Paris Moniteur says the cotton crisis is well nigh passed, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will soon produce cotton for France.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w President.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house-breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

Chief Enrolling Office,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Wilson, Oct. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18,

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district. Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not affected by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purposes; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M LITTLE,
153—3t. Capt and En. Officer.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN OVER TO this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Serg't Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportion Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
October 15, 1864. 151—6t.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUtant and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

(Signed) JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Oct. 13, 1864. 149—d4tw2t.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

All Chiefs of Departments or Bureau and Superintendants of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order, No. 77, A. & I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to that such certificates have been made. Enrolling officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them, pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj't General.
October 17, 1864. 152—d4t.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
October 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series which supercedes General Orders, No. 76. It is directed by the Department that the phrase "Artisans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in paragraph I. shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government works. Railroads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of Maj. McLEAN, acting Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for detailes will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service, except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensible supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 16 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order:—
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
October 17, 1861. 152—d1w.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will take them up, and have them brought to their commander.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

THE 1ST PARAGRAPH OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17 is amended so as to read as follows:

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors of the several Circuits, County Commissioners appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper, and one druggist to each drug store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy, *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment liable duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

By order of Gov. Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
Oct. 12, 1864. 148—3t.
Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy three times.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practised in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their Regimental Districts, as [illegible] of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confedrate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil authority is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst, granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
149. FRANK I WILSON.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalised, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons [illegible] of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State whose called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, embezzlement or misuse of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and the amounts are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:
135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

☞ The office of the CONSERVATIVE has been removed to the building formerly occupied for that purpose, one door south of POMEROY's Book Store, Fayetteville street.

THE SITUATION all around is improving. Gen. Early, we judge from the papers, has given Sheridan more than he bargained for. It is thought that Sheridan is sending some of his forces to Grant.

Grant and Butler are evidently preparing for an early advance. Meanwhile they are watched with an eagle eye by Gen. Lee, who will prove an overmatch for both of them. He is daily strengthening his position and we trust will send them howling from his front.

An advance upon Weldon is spoken of, but the impression appears to prevail that our forces are in the right place to meet them.

The Yankees, it appears, are sending negro regiments into some of our eastern counties. They are the very fellows our boys in that quarter are ready to handle.

The Georgia front is brightening up: The news from that quarter is tardy, but the indications warrant the belief that Hood and Forrest are moving in the right direction.

THE FARMERS NOT TO BLAME. It is not an easy matter, always, to fix the blame for the existence of a supposed or real evil, upon the true cause or person. When grievous evils exist, there is a cause, but every one is anxious to exculpate himself and charge the cause upon others. Frequently, however, when real evils exist, the cause cannot justly be traced to any one person, or class, nor to a nation, but to causes which we were not wise enough to provide against in time to prevent the evil. This we regard to be the true explanation of the deranged condition of the public finances and the ruinous prevalence of high prices.

The evil exists. Confederate currency is now twenty-five to thirty hundred per cent. below the gold standard. In this state of things, as Confederate currency is our only circulating medium, all goods, labor, products and every necessary article of value, must be correspondently high. This is unavoidable. Nothing the people can do or the government, can reduce prices, unless the currency can be brought nearer the gold standard. So long as gold is the standard, and it is allowed to compete in market with Confederate currency, so long prices must remain high until a higher value is put upon Confederate currency.

The low standard of Confederate currency or its abundance however, is not the sole cause, nor the real cause of the suffering or oppression felt by the people, arising from high prices. Gold is made the standard of value among the people for certain kinds of goods, products and labor, but not for all kinds. For instance, the merchant, the farmer, the wheelright, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the tailor and some others make gold the standard of value for their labor and products, when sold to the people, but they set up a very different standard when they pay the printers and a few others. But the government sets up a still lower standard of value for all goods, products and labor it requires. Its standard is measured by its supposed ability to pay, and hence it is, that the officers, clerks, &c., of both the Confederate and State governments, all the soldiers, all who live on wages, or income, all the printers and those classes whose labor or produce is not valued by the gold standard are sufferers. Every one of this class knows where the shoe pinches. The suffering among them is real not imaginary, and it must continue to get worse and worse.

Now who is to blame for this? Are the farmers to blame? Are the legitimate merchants of the country to blame? We think not. There is a class of persons to blame for a good portion of it. Every manufacturer, founder, railroad, express or telegraphic company, every speculator or merchant, all of these and some others, who are guilty of extortion and who undervalue the goods, produce or labor of others, who put them down below the gold standard, but who raise their own goods, produce and labor above the gold standard, all such parties are contributing to the suffering. Manufacturers, &c., who do not put their labor and products above the gold standard, are not guilty. Merchants who put up their labor, and goods above the gold standard are guilty.

But what of the farmers? Are they not guilty also? Are not bacon, meal, corn, pork, peas, wheat, flour, sorghum &c. put up beyond the gold standard? Doubtless they are in some cases; but in some instances this is chargable to speculating extortioners, and not to farmers. Still there is another reason why farmers may be obliged to put up some articles beyond the gold standard. The government taxes the farmer one-tenth of his produce; now in every case where the farmer's tithes exceed his equitable share of the public tax, he is damaged to that extent and must make it up on his remaining surplus. Again, if the farmer has any thing the government needs, he must either sell it to the government at the government price or the government impresses it at its own price. Now just in so far as the government buys or impresses from the farmer his produce for a less price than the gold standard or market value, the farmer is damaged, and he is compelled by the force of circumstances many times, to put up his surplus produce on hand, that non-producers must have, to a price sufficiently high to indemnify himself against the loss sustained by the impressments of the government. It is in this way that the farmer is forced by stress of circumstances, to place himself in the category of the extortioner.

Is there any remedy for this state of things? The evil is becoming so great, it must ultimately ruin the greater portion of our people, render them disaffected to the government and make them totally unable to support the government by taxation. It is the dread of ruin—utter ruin—that brings up so much complaint from the people, far more, a thousand fold more than any desire to restore the old Union. It is the "flesh pots of Egypt," the recollections of other days compared with their present condition, that excites the discontent. We need a Moses, not only to bring us safe through the wilderness, but to allay their fears, by bringing them quails and manna.

Can the case be met? We think it can if the government and the people will act in concert, and will determine to rise or fall together. The intense anxiety of Congress to save the Republic—to sustain the cause, has made it forget the people, who are the *backbone* of the cause. The two must go together, love each other, care for each other and live or die, rise or fall together.

First and foremost, as Mr. Trenholm suggests, every citizen in the land must invest all surplus currency in Confederate bonds. We doubt the policy of Congress in authorizing the issue of non-taxable bonds at all. It is a bid for patriotism of which the people ought to be heartily ashamed. It is also an error to fix different rates of interest to government bonds, and especially a high rate of interest. All government obligations with us should be of uniform value. Moreover, it is idle to talk of paying 6 per cent interest on the debt to be incurred by this war. Three per cent is all that the government ought to promise to pay or ought to pay. The price which the holders of Confederate bonds paid for them, if they bore 3 per cent interest, is equal intrinsically to an annual interest of 10 or 15 per cent. if the war closes in a year or two. We urge this for the reason that it must come to this or the principal must be commuted, to bring the debt within our ability to pay it off as soon as possible. The first thing that the people will think of after the war is over, is to pay off the public debt as soon as it can be done. But it will be said the people will not buy government bonds at 3 per cent. Well, that will fully test their patriotism. Every man able to buy a government bond now, is better able to do so by three or four times than they were before the war. Those who have made money have made 3, 5, 10, 20 thousand dollars now, where they made one thousand before the war. But the emergency leaves no choice. The government must be sustained by the people, or both must go to ruin together, and then what will Confederate bonds, or currency, or bank money, or State credit be worth?

2. The currency must be reduced to the actual necessities of the country. If it were possible, we would have Confederate currency withdrawn entirely and the Banks restored to their legitimate business. We never could see the wisdom or necessity of its first issue. No taxation and the neglect to purchase cotton, naval stores and tobacco necessitated it, and perhaps now there is no help.

3. The tithe law should be abolished. The government should go into the market as its citizens do, paying the same prices for produce, and labor and every thing else. Every species of labor should be put on the same basis. If goods and produce are high, labor must be proportionately high. The course of the government in putting down labor so low, for its officers, clerks, &c, has encouraged enormous speculation and peculation among them. This has swelled the public debt so enormously. Every person should be taxed equally according to his ability to pay. Our tax laws need revision and improvement.

4. All the gold and silver and State credits and bank money, every thing more valuable than Confederate currency, should be kept in the country at all hazards. Nothing should go out but cotton and tobacco and naval stores, and they under proper control and for proper objects. Every dollar in gold, bullion or ware sold at auction or sent out of the country, should be taxed in kind one-half upon the seller or sender. A total stop must be put to the trade in the precious metals, if we would restore Confederate credit.

Remember, we are an isolated people. What we owe must be due to each other. Our financial policy must be adapted to ourselves, not to foreign nations, and it must be adapted to the war as long as it lasts, and then to the future.

We say, keep at home those who are most useful, and send to the front those who can be spared—for the *necessity of more men is imperious*; and this necessity alone has caused the heavy draft made at this season.—*Confederate.*

Our cotemporary then does not differ with us, except in the manner in which our entire military force should be disposed of. It would place every man capable of doing military duty in the service of the Confederate government subject to its control, if we understand it. *We* think such a portion of our men capable of doing military duty, as are really necessary for the protection of our home interests, should be kept under the control of the State authorities, but at the same time made, when necessary, to contribute to the general defence, as our Home Guard are now doing.

MAILING OF THE CONSERVATIVE.—We are obliged to our cotemporary, the Register, for the information that the *Conservative* had not reached that place for the last ten days. This is the first hint we have had of it, and we deeply regret to hear it. We supposed that our mailing clerks were careful, but this looks very much as if they are not. If a like occurrence takes place, we shall be compelled to put others in their places.—We will be greatly obliged to any of our friends who will inform us at once of the failure of their papers.

The Greensboro' *Citizen* urges the name of Hon. John A. Gilmer as the Confederate Senator from this State after the term of Hon. Mr. Dortch expires.

We observe that the idea of employing negro soldiers to fight our battles does not meet the approval of our cotemporaries in this State.

William T. Bain, Grand Secretary, gives notice that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, will meet in this City on the 5th of December next.

What has become of our Petersburg exchanges? We have had no paper from them for several days. We hope they have not suspended.

The next Term of the Confederate District Court for the District of Pamlico will be held at Goldsboro', on the 31st day of November next.—*Confederate.*

At a Democratic meeting recently held at St. Louis, Rosecranz is reported to have declared himself for McClellan, and said there should be a free election in November.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1862 AND 1864.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
Alamance,	220	730	970	173
Alexander,	341	219	749	115
Anson,	889	30	826	108
Alleghany,	279	38	227	12
Ashe,	597	58	648	15
Beaufort,	784	39	584	102
Bertie,	340	174	525	105
Bladen,	724	77	332	344
Brunswick,	592	19	316	204
Burke,	661	156	886	239
Buncombe,	843	285	1,323	274
Cabarrus,	740	85	537	504
Caldwell,	347	85	538	40
Camden,	101		127	13
Carteret,				
Caswell,	907	32	540	270
Catawba,	897	42	605	555
Chatham,	1,209	640	1,518	127
Cumberland,	1,484	199	1,015	364
Cherokee,	292	5	621	181
Chowan,	251	3		
Clay,	169	95	279	38
Cleaveland,	1,127	137	522	575
Columbus,	483	116	297	496
Craven,	539	11	117	113
Currituck,	271		31	14
Davie,	485	123	736	132
Duplin,	903	65	100	961
Davidson,	649	501	1,368	162
Edgecombe,	693	3	112	508
Franklin,	933	60	525	378
Forsythe,	700	572	1,371	244
Gaston,	612	269	379	427
Gates,	431	1		
Guilford,	1,209	896	1,977	74
Granville,	1,199	185	942	445
Greene,	244	204	330	144
Halifax,	1,076	8	451	538
Harnett,	432	221	414	204
Haywood,	527	116	299	maj.
Hen. & Transyl.,	600	346	1,208	82
Hertford,	505	3	190	51
Hyde,	517		287	15
Iredell,	1,106	97	1,544	161
Jackson,	375	61	604	117
Johnston,	552	643	1,000	194
Jones,	183	9	63	29
Lenoir,	636	80	267	140
Lincoln,	566	104	605	367
Macon,	335	76	670	103
Madison,	271	59	619	165
Martin,	525	35	282	230
McDowell,	478	46	728	104
Mecklenburg,	1,708	113	425	1,335
Montgomery,	381	245	727	18
Moore,	687	466	1,060	120
Nash,	573	105	317	282
New Hanover,	1,641	53	287	1,237
Northampton,	828	15	385	299
Orange,	1,321	227	1,451	372
Onslow,	527	119	342	293
Pasquotank,	317	10	163	20
Perquimans,	388	40	85	13
Person,	721	78	559	191
Pitt,	793	48	649	229
Polk,	147	96		
Randolph,	643	863	1,357	55
Rowan,	1,348	67	1,245	407
Richmond,	588	203	634	97
Robeson,	1,108	131	931	320
Rockingham,	950	149	569	273
Rutherford,	799	379	1,147	257
Sampson,	873	172	463	704
Stanly,	445	199	943	10
Stokes,	501	240	653	82
Surry,	484	336	658	204
Tyrrell,	242	14		
Union,	879	122	556	417
Wake,	1,581	1,274	2,269	489
Wayne,	859	144	706	466
Warren,	776	15	174	464
Washington,	426	1		
Watauga,	272	95	423	62
Wilkes,	534	567	1,615	76
Wilson,	642	57	188	466
Yadkin,	533	246	1,172	58
Yan'y & Mitchell,	372	89	714	186
Sampson, Fort Pender,	5	1		
Tyrrell, 17th R gt. N. C. T.,	1			
Tyrrell, 40th Regt. N. C. T,	1			
3d N C. Battalion, Light Artillery, 17				
	58,070	14,491	54,423	20,448
	14,491		20,448	
Vance's maj..	43,579		33,975	

—*Standard.*

From the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had the pleasure on yesterday, of witnessing the organization of an association of the Ladies of Johnston county, to be known as the "Johnston county Hospital Supply Association." The objects of this association is to procure and forward supplies to our sick and wounded in the Hospitals. As this is a matter of unusual interest to us, we would beg a space in your columns to say one word in the way of encouragement. Arrangements were made, and we have no doubt will be fully matured, for visiting all parts and neighborhoods of the county to solicit contributions of such articles as are mostly needed by the sick. We would just here ask, not only of the citizens of Johnston, but of all throughout the broad domain of our country—why are those soldiers in circumstances that require and demand our aid? why are they in Hospitals, pierced and broken with wounds, haggared and emaciated by disease? *These wounds were received defending us.* Those constitutions have been shattered and healths ruined by disease contracted from exposure in camp, and standing at the post of danger as a lonely sentinel, watching our enemy, while we slept comfortably at home.

But who are they? Are they strangers and aliens? Nay, verily; they are our fathers, sons, husbands, brothers, neighbors and neighbors children. Then shall they, oh, shall they languish; pine and die in Hospitals, for want of such articles as we have at home, and could without inconvenience spare them? These articles must be collected and forwarded by their friends at home. Where is the heart so cold that would drive from his door a poor helpless human being though even an enemy, into the cold, to suffer and die? How much more readily then should we place in the hands of those who are willing, yea anxious to take to your own dear friends in the Hospitals, some of the supplies that you have and which they can get no where else?

Some may ask why the officers of the hospitals do not send out their own foragers to purchase and secure those supplies that are so necessary? We would answer that they do send out in all directions, and procure a great deal, but they can't meet the absolute necessities of half. Nor can it be done but by the united and continued efforts of all. A great many have been imposed upon by shy-locks and extortioners running over the country buying for speculation under false pretences, so that many absolutely refuse to sell at high prices to hospital agents. Then place the articles in the hands of an Association of your own neighbors, where you can feel assured they will certainly go to the sick and wounded. We have seen the managers and stewards of most of the hospitals, and our heart has been filled with joy to learn of the good that has been done through and by active efforts of the ladies, and bearing and distributing with their own hands, such delicacies as a lady only can prepare. Surely future generations shall rise up and call them blessed.—Then let us as good citizens generally, encourage and help the noble women of our country in their every effort to do good. Tender and lovely woman how would the world get on without you?

RELIEF.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

THE WAR NEWS.

On the lines, beginning on the Charles City road north of James river, and terminating on the Vaughan road, south of Petersburg, no military movement of importance has transpired since last Thursday. The Yankees then tried to force our lines below this city, but met with such a reception as has had the the effect of keeping them quiet ever since.

From a gentleman who is just through from Washington city, where he conversed with many well informed persons—some of them officers in the Yankee army—we learn that the draft is being rigorously enforced everywhere in the North except in New Jersey and Brooklyn city, and that conscripts are being sent to Grant at the rate of at least a thousand a day. Such accessions to his army are worth waiting for. If the supply of men continues, by the first of November the Yankee army will be numerically as strong as when it crossed the Rapid Ann last May. The material, it is true, will be very inferior; for it is not too much to say the Yankee nation can never again put into the field so powerful and perfect an armed force as was the Grand Army of the Potomac when, after its reorganization by Grant, it marched into the Wilderness last spring.

When the draft has done its work, and Butler either completed his canal or given it over as a failure, Grant will resume active operations.

FROM PETERSBURG.

On Friday everything was as quiet as could possibly be expected in the region of Petersburg, where Federals and Confederates are in full view of each other. The Yankees still seem to be in the humor of shelling, and our men lay quiet, waiting for something to turn up. Several heavy reports were heard in the direction of Bermuda Hundreds about 11 o'clock A. M., following each other in such quick succession as to create the impression that an explosion had occurred. They may have been, however, the discharges of heavy ordance from the Yankee gunboats or the blowing up of the mouth of the famous Dutch Gap canal.

On Saturday there were no demonstrations on either line; the only thing occurring to break the monotony being the advent into our lines of a few deserters—a sprinkling of different nations.

On Saturday night a heavy fire of artillery from our works was opened on the lines of the enemy, but elicited no response. It is very evident that the Yankee force on the south side of the James has been very much weakened. It is supposed they have gone to the north side, or that the raid on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad was formed from this diminution. All quiet at Petersburg yesterday.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Information reached this city yesterday morning, through a reliable channel, that Sheridan had crossed the Blue Ridge on Thursday with two *corps d' armee*, with the intention, it is supposed, of making a demonstration on Charlottsville and the Central railroad.

One corps remained in the Valley, near Strasburg, as a bait to induce Early to pass on down towards Winchester and annihilate it. But General Jubal Early was not to be caught with chaff. So, crossing the mountains higher up the Valley at Thornton's Gap, and making a "Stonewall" march, he struck Sheridan unawares, and before he had well come from the mountain into the plain, smote him, hip and thigh, and drove him pell-mell back through the gap into the Valley, followed him up in his retreat through Chester gap, pursued him so closely as to capture some of his rear guard at the Shenandoah river, and sent him flying through the town of Strasburg.

The Yankee correspondent of the New York *Tribune* from Sheridan's army gives an extended account of the outrages perpetrated by the Barn burner.

He says the Valley, from mountain to mountain, was frequently the scene of such a conflagration as has not been witnessed during the war. Five thousand stacks of wheat and forage are estimated to have been destroyed between Harrisonburg and Staunton, a distance of twenty-five miles, and also a large number of flouring mills and barns.

In consequence of a southwest gale, which was blowing a portion of the time, the flames were often communicated to the dwelling-houses.

Nearly all the town of Woodstock was burned by the firing of a barn on the outskirts of the place.

LATER.—Passengers by last night's train report that it was understood in Staunton that Early, having learned on Thursday that the Barnburner had divided his force, sent a detachment down the Valley to attack Crook's corps. This was done in the most approved and effectual manner, and Crook was defeated with severe loss, including a large number of prisoners. In the meantime, Early, with the remainder of his forces, crossed the Blue Ridge at Thornton's gap, as stated above, attacked the other two corps commanded by the Barnburner in person, and drove him back into the Valley. No official reports have yet been received on the subject.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Authentic information arrived in this city last night that the enemy were advancing towards Weldon, on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, with several pieces of artillery and a considerable number of infantry and cavalry. It is evidently a raiding party of some proportions. Our authorities in that section have made preparations to check them.

FROM FORREST.

Yankee papers report that on Tuesday night last General Buford (Confederate,) with twelve hundred mounted men, crossed the Cumberland river at Harpeth shoals.

In Colonel Kelley's affair, the Yankees say that they lost twenty killed, twenty six wounded and missing, a battery of four guns (all they had,) and had two transports disabled. They say that Forrest commanded in person.

FROM GEORGIA.

Nothing has been heard from Hood for the last few days. The War Department is advised of his movements, but nothing has yet been made public.

FROM MISSOURI.

At last accounts, the Confederate troops had destroyed the Lemoine bridge, on the Pacific railroad, one hundred and seventy-five miles from St. Louis.

Price, himself, was reported to be in the vicinity of Booneville, the county seat of Cooper county, and situated on the Missouri river, about fifty miles above Jefferson City. The Yankee General Sanborn is said to be harrassing his rear.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The following telegram, dated St. Louis, October 12th, is all we find relative to General Price's movements in Missouri:

The rebels destroyed the Lemoine bridge on the Pacific railroad, one hundred and seventy-five miles from here. Price is still reported in the vicinity of Booneville, with General Sanborn, harassing his rear and flanks.

Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington on the night of the 12th.

Chapman (Republican) has been re-elected Mayor of Baltimore by eight thousand majority.

The New York *World*, in an article headed "Pennsylvania Redeemed," claims that the State has gone for the Democracy. Philadelphia, which gave the Republicans fifteen thousand majority last year, this year gives a Democratic majority of two thousand. The *World*, in its comments on the election, says:

The Keystone State yesterday declared her choice for McClellan by fifty thousand majority.

Gold in New York ran up five cents on the 13th, and was quoted at 208.

The election in Nebraska resulted in the success of the Republican delegate to Congress.

The vote on the new anti-slavery constitution in Maryland is close, with a prospect that the soldiers' vote will determine it.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 18th.

In the affair at Fisher's Hill on Thursday, we killed and wounded from fifty to seventy five of the enemy and took as many prisoners, who reported that the Sixth Corps was at Front Royal. The enemy were near Strasburg on Friday, and a small force of their cavalry were in the town. Lt. Prince, Adj't to acting Brig. Gen. Carter, of the artillery, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the leg, on Thursday. Nothing else has occurred.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—No military movements or operations transpiring in this department, and no indications of any. Yesterday was the dullest day here since Grant moved into positions before the city.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th, has been received. It says the returns received last night, continue to show democratic gains in Pennsylvania. The democratic home majority will reach five thousand. Returns from Ohio show a democratic gain for Congressmen over first report. Ashley in the 10th, and Dolland in the 18th District, both republicans, defeated. The democrats elect fifty members of the Legislature.

The 12th District in Maryland gives three thousand home majority against the Constitution.

The *Herald* says Mosby got over two hundred thousand dollars in green backs at Duffield's Station.

The *Herald* thinks the steamer *Roanoke* has been captured by the *Alabama* The *Chesapeake* is now commanded by one of Jeff. Davis' naval officers.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price was at Boonesville, North Missouri, with a portion of his force.

Butler has put the Virginia Reserves that he has captured, at work on Dutch Gap canal, because, he asserts, we have negro citizens working on our trenches.

Gold 212¾.

Further from the North.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 15th says, that Pennsylvania is admitted to have gone Democratic, even with the soldiers vote.

Maryland voted against the new Constitution, by three thousand majority, though the soldiers' vote will adopt it. [The Lincoln organ, we hope, is mistaken in this.]

Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican.

Dispatches from Grant's army before Petersburg, say active operations will soon be renewed. Northern papers say Mosby made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio and Manassas Gap Railroad, at White Plain, in both of which he was successful.

Price was at Boonville, Missouri; Shelby in North Missouri, pillaging and conscripting. Price made a speech at Boonville, saying he had come to redeem the people and make a last effort in their behalf.—If they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he could remain with them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity of redemption from their woe.

Mosby is represnted to have crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, on Friday.

Nebraska has gone Republican.

No war bulletins from Stanton.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Oct. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from Senatobia, of the 17th, says the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 16th reproduces the claim of 40,000 majority in Ohio.

Chase is spoken of as the successor of Chief Justice Taney, deceased.

Nothing from Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or Missouri.

The Yankees admit a defeat at East Port by Forrest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly, notice is hereby given that the following letter patent were issued by the Governor on the date therein contained:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Robert Paton, Winter Johnson, Henry Bryan, William H. Drake and H. J Howze have entered into articles of agreement under their hands and seals, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Chatham County, on the 13th day of May 1864, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and have applied to be incorporated under the name and corporate style of the Drakeville Iron Company, for the term of sixty years, to carry on the business of Mining and Manufacturing Iron on Deep River, in Chatham County, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and have paid the sum of three hundred dollars into the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Chatham County,

Now Therefore, In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, passed at the Session of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to encourage the investment of capital for Mining and Manufacturing purposes." We do by these presents declare the before mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation, according to the terms prescribed in said articles of agreement, under the name and Corporate style of The Drakeville Iron Company, to carry on the business of Mining and Manufacturing Iron on Deep River in Chatham County, with a Capital of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, in Three-hundred shares of Fifty dollars each, for the term of sixty years from the date hereof: with all the rights powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In witness whereof His Excellency, ZEBULON B VANCE, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused the great seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed thereto. Done at our City of Raleigh on the 23d day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in the eighty-ninth year of our Independence.

SEAL.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS,
Private Secretary *pro tem.*

October 19, 1864. 154—1t.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Wholesale, Retail, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

Remittances prompt to order. Consignments solicited.
October 19, 1864. 153—3t.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

239 Bags Cotton,
300 Reams Letter and wrapping paper,
16 barrels Smoking Tobacco,
Brown Sugar per barrel and box,
60,000 Envelopes.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.
October 19, 1864. 153—3t.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance;
R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.